5. Spring wheat

Fungicide programmes

As with spring barley, the standard programme for this crop involves two sprays.

Autumn sown crops however should be treated as for winter wheat (see section 1).

If the crop is late sown (late March onwards) then a single treatment may suffice.

If a single spray is planned it should be applied at GS39-45 (T2 below).

T1 - GS31

As stated, if the crop is late sown or particularly clean at this stage this may not be needed.

• If Septoria in particular is developing, apply chlorothalonil with a low dose of triazole, e.g.

Bravo 1.0 l/ha + **Cortez**, **Rubric** 0.3-0.5 l/ha, or + **Ignite** 0.4-0.6 l/ha or

Bravo 1.0 l/ha + Proline 0.25-0.35 l/ha

Although most varieties have good resistance, mildew can also be an issue at this timing, in which
case add a low dose of morpholine for eradicant activity.

With higher mildew pressure, for example crops which develop a dense canopy consider the more protectant and persistent products **Talius**, 0.125 l/ha, or **Cyflamid** 0.15 l/ha, alone or mixed with above treatments as required.

T2 - GS39-45

- Where disease pressure is low, repeat the T1 spray.
- If disease is present and developing, and/or the yield potential is high, consider a SDHI-based treatment, e.g.

Adexar 0.8-1.0 + Bravo 1.0 I/ha or Aviator 0.625-0.8 I/ha

A morpholine may again need to be added for mildew control.

T3

• Ear sprays may be necessary for quality crops where there is a risk of ear blight. (see Section 1, winter wheat) or where T2 persistence has subsided and disease pressure maintained:

Proline 275 0.4 l/ha or tebuconazole 190-250 g a.i./ha

• Ascra and Elatus Era are approved for this crop and though we have not tested them they, along with the other SDHI products, should only be considered in situations of high yield potential and/or high disease pressure. Vertisan is also approved for spring wheat and could be considered as a SDHI-based T2 spray (with azole and chlorothalonil added).